

PEACE

NEWS

The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union serving all who are working for Peace

No. 25.

London: December 5, 1936.

2d.

£8,000 AWARD TO GERMAN PACIFIST

Triumph After Paying for Courage of Convictions

FOR the first time in the history of the Nobel Peace Prize—the most famous of its kind in the world—the award of £8,000 has been made to a pacifist, not on account of any easy propaganda work, but as a result of years of actual suffering for the sake of his faith.

The prize is that for 1935 (no award having been made in that year), and it has been offered to and accepted by Carl von Ossietzky, the now famous German non-violent war resister whose work and treatment by Nazi Germany have been given publicity more than once in PEACE NEWS.

The German Minister to Oslo has indicated that Germany regards the decision of the Norwegian committee responsible for administering the prize as "a deliberate demonstration" against that country.

REFUSED TO SHIRK CONSEQUENCES

NEWS that he had been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize was received by Carl von Ossietzky by telegram on Tuesday of last week while under treatment for tuberculosis in a municipal hospital in Berlin.

The fact was made public late that night by the official German News Agency in such terms as "shameless insult to Germany" and "awarded to a traitor condemned by the highest court of his country". The same report, in a hint at possible steps to prevent von Ossietzky's receiving the money, described the award as so "impudent" that "a correspondingly clear answer will be necessary".

The "clear answer", however, seems more likely to take the form of a boycott by Germans of other prizes awarded by the Nobel Committee.

LIFE OF CARL VON OSSIETZKY

BORN in Hamburg in 1887, Carl von Ossietzky joined a peace organization in 1912, largely as a result of his conviction that he had to fight "a very brutal military dominance". During the Great War, however, he served in the army.

Then, immediately after the war, he started a small pacifist weekly and organized the Hamburg group of the German Peace Society. "He wanted to educate the new Republic, to make every German feel a hatred of war". Later he edited the weekly paper "Weltbühne".

In all his subsequent work for peace—with a pen that has proved mightier than any sword—an almost simple innocence and remarkable personal courage have been von Ossietzky's chief characteristics.

His first clash with the authorities was when he attacked (in "Weltbühne") those whom he believed to be secretly reorganizing militarism and was fined for libel.

Then he was accused of high treason because of an article apparently hinting that civil aviation was being secretly militarized. While the charge dragged on, from 1929 to 1931, his campaign went on.

Then came from all sides advice to escape. Even after his sentence of 18 months' imprisonment he was given a chance to leave the country. But he went voluntarily to prison.

Public opinion had its first success on his behalf when, only three months before Hitler came to power, it secured his release in an amnesty.

On January 1, 1933, Carl von Ossietzky was back in the editorial chair of the "Weltbühne". On January 30 Herr Hitler was in the saddle as Chancellor. On February 27 the Reichstag was in flames. On February 28 Carl von Ossietzky was in Spandau jail.

Again he had refused to run away—despite the old "argument" (familiar to all pacifists!) about duty to dependents.

The rest is comparatively well known. From then till last summer he was one of the Nazis' many victims without trial in Sonnenburg concentration camp, after which he was in the police department of the Berlin State hospital before being removed, less than a month ago, to the municipal hospital, where the "Manchester Guardian" correspondent who saw him "had the impression that he was in good hands".

NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS

WHAT are we, the Peace Pledge Union, going to do about von Ossietzky?" asks a reader of PEACE NEWS in a letter to the Editor, referring to the persecution that still seems to threaten him.

The answer is that the public opinion which has been so largely responsible for the decision to honour Carl von Ossietzky can now in-

THE GERMAN-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

Anti-Bolshevist or Anti-Russian?

DESCRIBED officially as "cultural", and directed against the Communist International, but unofficially as "a plain reinforcement of the German Government against Russia", a pact was signed by representatives of Germany and Japan in Berlin on Wednesday of last week.

The essential points are:—

1. Measures to prevent communist activities are to be carried through "in close collaboration".
2. Other States are to be invited to take part.
3. The agreement lasts five years.
4. A permanent committee is to be set up to facilitate this cooperation.

The effect in various countries has been briefly as follows.

China. "Much distrust" has been aroused, as "her best friends has entered into intimate relations with her greatest enemy".

Italy. The agreement is warmly welcomed, but the understanding already announced with Germany and the "identity of view" already effected with Japan on communism make it unnecessary for Italy to sign too.

Poland. This country's policy, said the "Gazeta Polska" on Sunday, "prohibits participation in block or counter-block".

Rumania. One result of a visit by the Foreign Secretary to Poland was an agreement between the two coun-

tries not to join "the German-Japanese anti-communist block", despite pressure by Germany on Rumania.

Germany. Opinion has had to admit that the reception of the pact abroad has been, on balance, "highly unfavourable", but cheerfully believes that "Europe will awake tomorrow".

Japan. Though most people approve the pact, it is recognized that it will increase friction with Russia, encourage Sino-Russian friendship, and be a handicap in relations with the U.S.A. and Great Britain. "Diplomatic observers" state that "Japan has no intention of inviting a third Power to join" the pact at present.

U.S.S.R. Mr. Litvinoff, however, told the All-Union Soviet Congress on Sunday that "for the sake of precision I will state that the block which was formed is not a common one for the three States, but exists separately between Germany and Italy and between Germany and Japan. We have definite information, however, that Italy proposed to Japan the conclusion of an agreement with her similar to the published part of the Japanese-German agreement."

Referring to "exceedingly guarded statements" about the Italo-Japanese conversations, the Rome correspondent of "The Times" declared on Monday that the upshot seemed to be

That an agreement has been signed between Italy and Japan,

That this agreement entails a . . . recognition of the status of Abyssinia and Manchukuo, but

That the exact content of the agreement is being withheld for reasons of high policy.

The Shanghai correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" reported on Monday that "Nanking officials declare that the question of the recognition of Manchukuo will be revived as a major issue at Geneva if the information they now have regarding the nature of the Italo-Japanese agreement is confirmed."

sist that victory shall not be snatched from him.

For while he was still in a concentration camp groups throughout the world were endorsing the demand that he should be given the prize, and this year again his case had been urged in the U.S.A., Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, France, Norway, Switzerland, Sweden, and Czechoslovakia, among other countries.

The ward has at last been made to him as the 1935 prize. The 1936 award has gone to the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, who is now presiding over the Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires.

Endowed by the Swede, Alfred Nobel, the Nobel Peace Prize was instituted in 1896 to reward individuals or organizations

"who have done most and acted in the best manner for the fraternization of nations, for the abolition or limitation of standing armies . . ."

The first award was made in 1901 to the Swiss founder of the International Red Cross, Henri J. Dunant, and the President of the International Arbitration Society in France, Frédéric Passy.

The only other German to receive the prize was Gustave Stresemann, when he was Foreign Secretary. The U.S.A. has produced most winners—seven.

(See Leading Article on page four.)

"DEFENCE"

by three peers

SPIRITUAL

All were agreed in condemning wars of aggression, but—

(From statement by the Archbishops after receiving deputation of Anglican clergy to put pacifist case.)

TEMPORAL

In the process of defending ourselves we built up the British Empire.

(From speech by Lord Ponsonby at the Albert Hall last Friday; meeting reported on page 2.)

IF YOU HATE WAR—

you must read the new pamphlet

FOR CHRIST'S SAKE

by LAWRENCE MURFIT

A terrible unanswerable indictment of the war advocacy of religious leaders.

Price 3d. any bookshop

Published at:

56, Westbourne Avenue, Hull.

"WORLD HAS BECOME MADHOUSE"

—Dr. Sheppard

Pacifism in Other Lands

From Our Own Correspondents

"It looks as if this world of ours has become the madhouse of the planets. . . . We believe that if we can once say 'No' to war, and mean it, then we can say 'Yes' to the world's cry for justice, good will, and brotherhood."

So said Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard at a meeting arranged by the Peace Pledge Union in Letchworth Cooperative Hall recently. The meeting commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon (as Dr. Sheppard was due to speak at Hitchin the same evening), and the organizers expected that some 300 people would attend.

Actually, the hall was crowded to suffocation point, at least 600 people being present!

It is felt in Letchworth that enthusiasm is sufficiently keen to warrant the taking over of an empty shop, which will be converted into a bookshop and "recruiting office".

Mr. John Barclay expressed pleasure at the growth of the "Hampstead

"The change," he said, "must come about in ourselves and then, even in a small group, this might have a tremendous influence."

A recent Saturday morning drive by a member of this team resulted in six new orders for PEACE NEWS.

At Potters Bar study groups and discussion meetings are being held weekly. Signatories who have not yet done so should get in touch with Mr. P. W. E. Woods, 8 Heath Drive, Potters Bar.

and Miss Regent writes

WE have had a most enthusiastic letter this week from a Minister in Canada who has started there a movement similar to the Peace Pledge Union and has now 2,000 signatures. We have also had reports from Australia where those with whom we have been in correspondence are now getting busy with the organization of a peace pledge movement.

London team leaders met in the



MAKING
THEM
THINK!

Dick Sheppard Fellowship," when he addressed members recently. Although this group is becoming a byword in Hampstead, there are still more than half of the local signatories who have not yet come forward.

Should their conscience smite them on reading this, they can write to Mr. W. A. Rathkey, 14 Oxford Road, N.W.6.

This team holds Sunday morning open-air meetings on Hampstead Heath, and the above photograph, taken at a recent meeting, shows the interest of the listeners.

Mr. Barclay also spoke to Epsom signatories recently, when he said that many people were feeling that the machine—by which he meant the State or Party machine—was gaining control of society to its detriment, and that the only remedy lay in the power of individual resistance.

The Hubby (Yorkshire) team recently invited the Rev. O. L. Mathews to give them a talk on meditation. The speaker stressed the necessity of meditation and averred that to bring in a peaceful world would require a great force of will and new and deeper ways of approaching the problem.

PEACE SHOP MATERIAL

Material for a peace shop or exhibition specially dealing with the argument for disarmament in the air can be obtained on loan for a fee of 5s., plus the cost of transport, from the Women's Peace Crusade, 55 Gower Street, London, W.C.1.

This material includes a specially designed window display and sets of photographs displayed on large boards illustrating:—

1. Effects of air warfare on London, Shanghai, and Spain.
2. Possibilities of air development for travel, science, and so on.

SURREY PEACE WEEK?

From Our Own Correspondent

The suggestion that a peace week might be held throughout the county of Surrey was made at the first annual general meeting of the Mitcham Peace Council, which took place recently. It was also announced that a new peace council had been formed at Carshalton.

Any person in Mitcham who can spare the time to work for peace should get into touch with the secretary of the Mitcham Peace Council, Mr. K. Ibbotson, at 96 Edgehill Road, Mitcham.

PEACE PLEDGE UNION

ALBERT HALL PACKED Enthusiastic Welcome for the Sponsors

THE remarkable number of women present was one of the features of the third and last of the great and representative gatherings held within a week by the Peace Pledge Union. This was held last Friday in the Albert Hall, London, and so great was the demand for admission that an overflow meeting had to be held in Kensington Town Hall.

SOCIETY OF CATHOLIC FRIENDS

Its Work Within The Church

From Our Own Correspondent

AT a recent meeting of London members of the Society of Catholic Friends, the President, the Rev. Percival Gough, stressed the fact that the most vital part of the Society's work lay within the borders of the Church of England, the militaristic outlook of whose leaders called for strong opposition on the part of Anglican pacifists.

He emphasized the necessity of cleansing the Church from doctrines that can be, and are, used to justify the use of armed force.

The secretary, Mr. Cynric Mytton-Davies, in his report, summed up the recent activities and achievements of the Society; he reminded the meeting of the necessity for unity and for co-operation with all other pacifist movements.

Members agreed to give consideration to the question of what active humanitarian work they could undertake in time of war, and note was taken of the work of an inventor of gas masks for animals, members keeping it in mind in case of any opportunity presenting itself for promulgating animal war-time rescue work in an appropriate quarter.

The Society of Catholic Friends has now affiliated to the National Peace Council.

ONLY TWO WAYS Which Shall the Churches Follow?

Henry Carter's Appeal

From Our Own Correspondent

A PEACE programme for the "Churches" was the subject of a challenging address by the Rev. Henry Carter at Wesley Chapel, Swansea, last week. If the Churches of the world believed intensely and unequivocally in the lordship of Christ as the "Prince of Peace" and devoted their skill and will to the problems of peace, war would not come, he declared.

He described the armament race which preceded the Great War, and showed how futile had been the sacrifice made by the youth of Great Britain in 1914.

Turning to the future, he believed that the world was not man's, but God's; "God's will is man's good", he declared. Humanity was a universal brotherhood, and on this fact must be based a Christian peace programme.

The situation today was tragically simple. There were only two ways: war or peace. Neither could be done by halves.

He then outlined the steps of constructive pacifism, and, turning to the economic sphere, showed that there was war in that realm today. In the building up of a commonwealth of humanity, we in Great Britain ought to take the lead.

He called for an honest world econ-

Of special interest in view of the preponderance of women in the audience was the speech by Mrs. Eleanor Barton, well known throughout the country as General Secretary of the Women's Cooperative Guild. Women, she said, could and would bear the suffering due to war if it were not for one thing—that war is preventable.

All the other speakers had taken part in the other meetings at Birmingham and Glasgow (reported in last week's PEACE NEWS). And again their reception was enthusiastic, especially that accorded George Lansbury, who, however, was even more insistent on the need for practical support for the movement rather than mere applause.

"We are asking you to help the greatest movement in our time," he said, appealing both for financial assistance to carry on the ever-growing work of organization and for more members of the Peace Pledge Union.

With regard to his demand for the sharing of the world's wealth, people in Parliament said to him, "Yes, if everybody would agree". But what about ourselves? Someone must give the lead, and ours is the greatest empire in the world.

IF CONSCRIPTION COMES

Lord Ponsonby recalled that the last time he spoke on that subject on that platform he had just been collecting 140,000 signatures to a peace letter to the Prime Minister. "If conscription comes," he said,

"I am going to suggest that if men are going to be asked to sacrifice their lives, other men, not in the fighting forces, shall be asked to sacrifice their wealth".

He too asked that the Peace Pledge Union, which "has become a nationwide movement," should be given support not only "by holding up your hands, but in a more material way".

As with nearly all the speakers, Captain Philip Mumford criticized people who advocate "collective security". He said they had not taken into account a very important fact—that "you cannot limit, guide, or control modern war".

General Crozier said the military advisers of the Government seemed to be thinking in terms of "1066 and all that". For today there was no such thing as defence. Certainly they could not defend their wives and children by having "a preponderance of metal in the air".

The most significant, and perhaps the loudest, applause was when Donald Soper said, "I am a pacifist first and foremost because I am trying to be a Christian. As far as I am concerned," he added, "it is a matter of morality and not of utility."

"Pacifism is not only refusing to fight. It is a positive acceptance of the principle of non-violence in every walk of life." That meant the practice of the family spirit in every aspect of daily life.

"Because we use wrong words about peace and war," said Mr. Aldous Huxley, "We think badly about peace and war. Therefore we feel badly and we act badly."

(continued from col. 3)

omic conference, the alternative to which was economic war and international war.

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BACKGROUND OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE

MANY friends of peace place high hopes in the Pan-American Peace Conference which opened this week in Buenos Aires, and which President Roosevelt attended for one day. It had been announced as an historic occasion that would bar war from the American continent and establish the good neighbour policy firmly. Without attempting to discourage any effort toward peace, realistic peace workers are urged to keep certain fundamentals in mind.

A MOVE AGAINST JAPAN?

WHEN the conference was first announced, Washington reporters intimated that it was directed against Japan. This point of view was also stressed in Chinese journals.

There is another angle to this conference. Latin America has a number of dictatorships which traditionally hold their power by war.

Brazil is virtually a fascist state, Peru arbitrarily nullified an entire national election when it went against the government in power. Venezuela has hardly recovered from a 28-year period of dictatorship and assassination under the tyrant Gomez.

Will peace machinery mean any more to these autocrats than it did to Hitler and Mussolini?

There has also been organized a great people's conference alongside of this official gathering at Buenos Aires. This group, representing hundreds of peace and anti-fascist societies, will try to press for real peace measures.

The touchstone of the conference's success will be found in answer to the questions:

Will it bring disarmament?

Will it establish greater freedom of trade?

Will it bring about the free movement of men and ideas?

If these measures fail, the conference may not unjustly be suspected of being a move against Japan.—Nofrontier News Service.

PENALIZING PEACE WORKERS

University Authority's Move

St. Louis (U.S.A.)—At least three students at Washington University in St. Louis have lost their scholarships because of their peace activities. The "offence" committed by these students is that they wrote a very effective peace letter which was designed to open the eyes of freshmen before enlisting in the Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Enrolment in the R.O.T.C. at Washington University is voluntary, but the faculty, apparently, will not countenance any peace information which aims to counteract military propaganda.

The students thus punished have worked hard and effectively in Peace Action groups and in the Y.M.C.A. They have never been radical or offensive in airing their opinions, but have done much to secure cooperation between Right and Left groups in the school.

A campaign to raise the money to replace the scholarships of these students is making satisfactory progress, and a movement is under way to effect certain democratic reforms in the University.—Nofrontier News Service.

OVERWORKED!

The German Minister of Propaganda, Dr. Goebbels, is responsible for national holidays, public festivals, the press, radio, national anthems, art, music, the theatre, cinema, literature, business and tourist solicitation, advertising, and public exhibitions.

SOCIALISTS IN INDIA

Anti-Imperialist Front

MOVES are being made in India to retain Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as president of the Congress Party for a further year, although it is reported that some of his socialist followers are pressing for him to lead a campaign for the introduction of a wholly socialist policy.

The Delhi Correspondent of "The Times" reported last week that Pandit Nehru himself feels that the Congress Party can best form a united front against imperialism, the struggle against which is at present of prime importance.

POLICE ACTION

An instance of what has to be contended with by socialists in India can be gained from a recent communication from the All India Congress Committee,

**FILL IN THE FORM
ON PAGE 8**

which publishes foreign news letters. Copies of a recent foreign news letter (according to Persdienst) were not allowed to be sent on to the addressees.

The next day a search was made at the offices of the committee, under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act, which gives the police the right to trace and confiscate all documents that can be regarded as "unlicensed newspapers."

The committee's foreign news letters, which have now been published for a year, are only despatched to organizations with which it is in communication, and they contain informative material about conditions in India. Among other things, facts are regularly given concerning the arbitrary actions of the authorities, political persecutions, and the practical lack of civil rights.

The authorities' action has been described by the All India Congress Committee as an "eloquent commentary on the conditions anent civil rights in India."

CHINA MISUNDERSTOOD IN JAPAN

Effects of "Controlled" News Service

Yokohama.

THE mind of the Japanese people is marked by a high degree of conformity to prevailing opinion. A college teacher in the social sciences tried to stimulate initiative on the part of his students, but his reward was one question per day.

This conformity is closely related to the strictly managed news services and the censorship of the press. Information regarding China is particularly inadequate and unreliable.

The Government news services require constant checking from private sources. Even telegrams from private correspondents are subjected to three phases of censorship before they reach the newspaper's home office.

As a result, many of these reports are marked "Not for publication." Intelligent people in Japan are really

hungry for accurate and complete information about China.

Unfortunately, there has been built up in the minds of the common people a most disastrous picture of China. The Chinese are pictured as disorderly, untrustworthy, ignorant, and scheming to injure their neighbours.

They believe that only force has worked in dealing with China, and consider that Baron Shidehara's friendly policy resulted only in a violent outburst of Chinese nationalism with obvious threats to Japanese interests.

A further misfortune is that practically no Japanese have personal friends among the Chinese with whom critical questions can be discussed. A considerable number of able and broad-minded Japanese were questioned on this point and not one had a Chinese friend.—Nofrontier News Service.



This cartoon by ARTHUR WRAGG is obtainable in poster form (price 3d.) from the No More War Movement, 55 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

EX-SOLDIERS WANT UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING

This Congress is of opinion that the ideals for which the Australian Imperial Force fought from 1914 to 1918 can be maintained in this era of intense nationalism only by the adoption of universal military training providing for the adequate defence of Australia.

This surprising resolution was passed by the Federal Congress of the Returned Soldiers' League in Australia recently, and the report in "The Times" which contained it, added:—

"Speakers emphasized that Australia should not stand out while the

rest of the world was arming."

Although we are unable to make a practice of publishing verse, the following (contributed by "Dogberry" to the "News-Chronicle" some time ago) is so apt a commentary on the above that we cannot resist quoting it:—

Others are arming—so we must arm; We shall perish together, then what's the harm?

Hangitall, Percy, it will look bad

If we keep sane while the world goes mad!

AIR DEFENCE — FOR PROFIT

Resentment in Denmark

Silkeborg—Even Denmark is now agitated over the question of defence against air attacks. The agitation is carried on by bomb and gas manufacturers and by inventors of gas masks and cement construction companies who would profit by "air defence."

The spearhead of the campaign is the Danish Air Defence Society. An analysis of the leaders of this society has aroused considerable resentment in Denmark.

It is probable that the Danish people do not care to have bomb manufacturers, share-holders in the chemical industry, and similar people as their protectors against war.—Nofrontier News Service.

In 1935, which was census year, Japan had 69,254,148 inhabitants—4,800,000, or 7.5 percent, more than in 1931.

Peace News

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The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but
providing news, information and an open forum
Serving all who are working for Peace

December 5, 1936.

THE CASE OF VON OSSIETZKY

IN this issue we draw special attention to the remarkable case of Carl von Ossietzky. One of the first things to realise in this connexion, however, is that no one can know the full facts. The bare fact of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize is straight-forward enough. It is not certain yet, however, whether, in fact, the German pacifist will be allowed to benefit materially from the decision, or even if he is well enough to go to Oslo to receive the £8,000 prize supposing the German authorities would let him. (This uncertainty, incidentally, which is evidenced by the conflicting reports in the English press, also works the other way. It is advisable, that is, to avoid unnecessary recriminations against the German people, whose reputation is already too black, in the absence of all the facts. Recriminations, however, justifiable, don't make for peace anyhow.)

What is certain is that this is the most remarkable award since the beginning of the Nobel Peace Prize. It is not the first time that special propaganda has been carried on by people outside Norway on behalf of a particular candidate (who may be an individual or an organized body of individuals, but who, of course, never puts his own name forward). But it is the first time a pacifist has ever been awarded the prize, though Bertha von Suttner, the Austrian authoress of "Lay Down Your Arms" was next most radical in her attitude to peace.

That is a very significant fact. For while von Ossietzky was working for peace there seemed no occasion to the Nobel Committee for rewarding his efforts. Now that the prize is to go to him it can only be his practical demonstration of the invincibility of non-violent resistance, in the form of incredible endurance, that has received recognition rather than any theoretical advocacy from the comfort of a successful author's chair. It is at once another example of the power of public opinion—even working against the power of a dictatorship—and a triumph for the method of non-violence. Both should be an incalculable encouragement to pacifists everywhere, and a lesson to be watchful and active on behalf of all who are suffering for the sake of peace.

C.O.

IN that spate of war books released by the Armistice and now forgotten, one is worth recovering. Like "Pilgrim's Progress" it is dated from prison.

In August, 1914, the author's peaceful walking tour was rudely shattered by a wailing maid at the inn, by the flash of bayonets on the railway—"Krieg!"

Stranded in Lucerne, he struggled home to join the Friends' Ambulance Unit, returned to France in time to cope with the hideous welter and stench of wounds untended for a week or more.

Winter-through the unit worked without pause. The second Battle of

AS PEACE NEWS is the only newspaper serving all who are working for peace, we are publishing the following article, not because we necessarily accept the Douglas theory, but because it is one of the subjects which, as shown by a letter on page 7, is creating considerable interest among pacifists.

★

The writer followed "White Fox" (John Hargrave) when he was expelled from the Scout Movement, and together they established "a separate Kibbo Kift movement, free from the military taints of scouting".

He adds: "Our study of the 'triad taboo' of sex, religion, and social problems (including war) led us to Social Credit, and a year or two ago we became the Social Credit Party of Great Britain and Northern Ireland."

THROUGH my experiences as a Boy Scout, as an Esperantist, as a war-time member of H.M. Air Force, and latterly as a Green Shirt "Shock Trooper" contacting men of all classes in the streets (but especially low-paid workers and unemployed), I have arrived at the firm conclusion that man is not "by nature vile" and that the common people, do not want war, never did, and never will.

It is contrary to human nature to want to die, and as war means dying, the nature of man revolts at once against it. My own firm conclusion, after much experience and study, is that war is not caused by ill will.

If that is true, then it follows that all those who preach the end of war through the propagation of goodwill, are barking up the wrong tree, leading

It Seems to Me

by Ampersand

Ypres meant no sleep for five days.

End of 1915 came conscription. Military discipline clamped down on civilian and soldier alike. He resigned. "Dunno but what it would save a world o' trouble if everybody was like them folk!" murmured a policeman as the small bunch went to prison.

1917 meant three District Court Martials, hard labour in Wormwood Scrubs. Early flashes of sympathy gave way to bitterness.

Yet in Devonport Barracks, "Stick it, boys!" whispered the soldiers. The authorities moved them hurriedly. "They are positively afraid even of our silent influence on the men."



Corder Catchpool
Courtesy—"The Friend"

Most moving are the last paragraphs, as he enters prison for the final sentence. The frustration of the desire to serve, the sense of world engulfing horror, the isolation. "To be there! . . ." But the door closes, the key turns twice . . .

Title: "On Two Fronts."

Author: Corder Catchpool, till recently head of the Friends' peace work in Berlin.

SOCIAL CREDIT AND WAR

by

John W. Leslie

the blind and prolonging the agonies of modern war, by not tackling "first things first."

★ ★

MORE and more people today realize that modern war is caused by the financial-economic system that operates throughout the world.

The Social Credit assertion is that within each community there is never purchasing power available to buy all the goods produced. Consequently the makers of goods are forced to seek markets for their "unsaleable" surpluses abroad.

Since each country is seeking similarly to find export markets, and since, by reason of the spread of mechanized methods of production, export markets tend to dwindle, the end of the economic war is military war.

Put shortly, Social Credit asserts that war is the inevitable end of an out-of-date and unworkable financial system, which maintains within each country a shortage of purchasing power.

★ ★

MUSSOLINI and Hitler, in spite of their supreme power as dictators; the U.S.A., in spite of the fact that her natural resources could allow her

to be 98 percent self-sufficient—all these are in the same boat.

Mussolini and Hitler shout, "We must expand". The U.S.A. strains her energies for export markets.

All countries are driven to undertake huge armament programmes, not because they fear external war but because that is the only way left to them by the present money system to create employment, stimulate trade, and avoid internal strife and/or civil war.

What is the solution to this economic impasse? What is the answer to the modern fact that "poverty at home means war abroad"?

The answer is—establish a sane economic system in each country that will ensure in the pockets of the whole community sufficient purchasing power to buy all the goods produced at home.

That will remove the financial need to fight for export markets, and therefore the necessity of military war. Under Social Credit, when every citizen receives the National Dividend, the attraction of militarily provided food, clothing, and pocket-money will disappear.

★ ★

I DO not propose to argue whether the Social Credit analysis and proposals are correct technically. Argument on these lines has continued for the last eighteen years and left Social Credit intact.

All the developments since 1918, leading to the present world war situation and the establishment of the banker's world government at Basle, were prophesied with uncanny accuracy by Major Douglas. The time for action has come.

The Social Credit Party asserts that war will disappear only when it has taken political power and done these three things:—

1. Set up the National Credit Account.
2. Issued the National Dividend.
3. Applied the Scientific Price Adjustment to all goods for sale.

Fight for the elimination of the fundamental economic cause of war—the present unworkable money system of the bankers' combine!

varied that there is little or no prospect of a monotonous or irksome time."

I give you three guesses.

A round-the-world cruise on the "Empress of Britain"? Wrong.

Adoption by an American millionaire? Nowhere near.

First prize in a football pool? Cold as ice.

Here's another clue. Anyone crazy enough to leave this paradise, "is allowed to take away his underclothing."

Yes, that's it, the Army.

"This slim volume," as the reviewers say, "has one great recommendation." It is about the only recent book which doesn't once mention war.

£200,000,000 for Defence

WITH every precaution you take against an evil you put yourself into the power of the evil—Emerson.

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DESPERATE APPEAL FROM SPAIN

Danger of Relief Work Breakdown

Special to PEACE NEWS

AN urgent message has just been received from our correspondent in Valencia.

The need there is desperate as hundreds of thousands of refugees are arriving from Madrid and Andalusia and the relief organization has almost broken down under the terrific strain. The refugees from Madrid are likely to number 500,000 before the evacuation is completed, and another 100,000 coming from the province of Jaen.

Those from Madrid include 10,000 hospital patients who must leave because incendiary bombs have destroyed the hospitals; there are also infants in arms who have not a single change of clothing.

The supplies most urgently needed are milk and milk foods, cod or halibut liver oil, preserves, butter and insulin, as well as clothes of all kinds.

The feeling against England is very bitter in Valencia and gestures of good will from English people are sorely needed.

(The work of the Ayuda Infantil de Retaguardia—one of the voluntary societies dealing with refugee children—will be described in PEACE NEWS next week.)

An appeal for the relief of suffering among the children in Spain has also been made by the London Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends and the Save the Children Fund. The best way to help, says the appeal (which is signed by Wilfrid E. Littleboy and Lord Noel-Buxton), is to send funds to the Save the Children International Union.

The work of the Union, aided by the Quakers' representative, is undertaken without political or sectarian discrimination of any kind.

Contributions in response to this appeal may be sent to the Hon. Treasurer, the Save the Children Fund, 20 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1.

An "appeal to the conscience of the world" issued by Romain Rolland, President of the World Committee against War and Fascism, warns the peoples of other lands that Spain's fate today may be their fate before long.

Over £2,000 was collected at a packed and enthusiastic meeting held in the Royal Albert Hall, London, on Sunday, at which the speakers included Sir Stafford Cripps, Harry Pollitt, Sir P. Chalmers Mitchell, Lord Churchill, and D. N. Pritt.

International Moves

On November 24 it was denied in Berlin and Rome that there was any truth in the Spanish Government's allegations of foreign warships being connected with the sinking of Spanish merchantmen.

In the House of Lords on November 26, Lord Plymouth stated that the British Government would continue the policy of non-intervention.

A request was telegraphed to League Council members on November 29 by the Secretary-General, asking whether December 7 or 14 would be the more convenient for a Council meeting, at which an appeal from the Spanish Government, sent on November 27, would be considered.

An appeal, from the British M.P.s visiting Spain, urging "the need of immediate and large scale action by neutral Powers acting through an international organization", was published on November 30.

A Bill prohibiting all British ships from carrying war munitions to Spanish territory, passed through all its stages in the House of Commons on December 1.

"SELLING" PACIFISM IN THE CITY

Our Responsibility in Europe

From Our Own Correspondents

IF you "walk in the City" don't forget the reopening by Lord Ponsonby of the Peace Pledge Book Shop, at 36 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, next Wednesday at 1.30 p.m.

Doncaster Market Place was the scene of a very successful public meeting recently, when the Rev. Stanley Mossop gave an eloquent address which was listened to intently by a large audience. The meeting was one of a series arranged by local members of the Peace Pledge Union.

The Hillingdon team is one of the many which have recently used Aldous Huxley's pamphlet "The Case for Constructive Peace", as a basis for discussion. Mr. J. A. Brown, of 2 Corwell Lane, Hillingdon, is team leader and secretary, and would like to hear from anyone interested.

Fraulein Marie Luise Moll of Vienna was the speaker at a public meeting held at Oldham last week. Fraulein Moll began by speaking about those countries suffering in Europe and those causing suffering, and showed how in the countries suffering from changes after the War they were in many cases themselves causing suffering amongst their own people.

She said how little the churches had done to help in any way, and so the young people of today preferred fascism, national socialism, and communism, because these groups offered some active work and the glorification of their individual country.

She appealed to people of good will everywhere really to live out their beliefs, else there was no hope for Europe. They must not be influenced by a national outlook, but must live for the whole world.

We in England could do several things now—lower customs barriers, influence our Government to call a world conference for discussion on access to raw materials, and so on.

ORDINARY MAN MUST STOP WAR

From Our Own Correspondent

The first peace demonstration in the Camden Town and Kentish Town districts of London was held by the Fellowship of Reconciliation at the Prince of Wales Road Baths last week.

Canon Morris reminded his hearers that the peace issue rests with the ordinary man and woman. The decision of each one of us was of vital importance. He believed that God was calling the nations together as one family. We had to realize a new relationship to one another as brothers and sisters in God's world.

Those in the peace movement need not be discouraged, declared Dr. Salter.

"All the great movements that have shaken the world", he said, "have started in a handful of people".

PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN BRIEF

ABYSSINIA

A Rome message dated November 27 contained news of the occupation of Gore by Italian troops.

AMERICA

Speaking at Rio de Janeiro on November 27 (on his way to the Pan-American Conference in Buenos Aires) President Roosevelt said that "all instrumentalities for the maintenance of peace must be consolidated and reinforced."

It was reported on November 30 that the nations represented at the conference had agreed to avoid controversial topics, such as the Gran Chaco dispute.

AUSTRIA

Dr. Schuschnigg, Austrian Chancellor, declared on November 26 that the Austrian people had three enemies—communism, national socialism, and the spirit of defeatism. He also stated that the Austro-German agreement concluded last July was a contract between State and State, and had nothing to do with internal political questions.

FRANCE

In a speech to the Front Populaire on November 27 M. Blum warned Italy and Germany against going too far in assisting the Spanish rebels. He spoke almost as a jingo of France's military strength, which he declared to be the greatest in Europe except for Russia's.

It was reported on December 1 that the French Foreign Minister had allowed it to be known that France would come to Great Britain's assistance, were she attacked.

GREAT BRITAIN

It was stated on November 25 that the physical education experts who recently visited Germany were preparing a joint report for submission to the Board of Education.

The Government candidate was elected at the Preston by-election which

took place on November 27, while at Greenock on the following day the Labour candidate was elected.

A renewal of the assurance of British assistance in the event of unprovoked attack on Belgium was made by Mr. Eden at a luncheon on November 27. The speech evoked a warm welcome in Belgium, but irritation in Germany.

It was reported on November 28 that a Food (Defence Plans) Department was to be set up in the Board of Trade, and that it would work in cooperation with the Minister for the Coordination of Defence. The new department would be concerned with plans for the supply, control, and distribution of food and feeding stuffs for defence purposes.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on November 30, the Prime Minister said the report of the Arms Trade Commission was still under examination, and the Government were not yet in a position to decide what action they would take to implement the recommendations.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER

Tribesmen were reported, on November 27, to have ambushed two columns of troops, seventeen of the latter being killed.

PALESTINE

The Arab Higher Committee agreed on November 28 to permit an Arab leader to meet the Royal Commission "unofficially" at Amman, when he would put forward Arab demands.

The Jewish case was put before the Commission on November 30 by Mr. M. Shertok, of the Jewish Agency, who said that illegal immigration had amounted to 15,000 over a period of years.

TRADE

It was announced in the House of Commons on November 30 that an Anglo-Yugoslav commercial agreement had been signed.

REFORM OF THE LEAGUE

Suggestion by Geneva Group

A SUGGESTION for immediate action in the sphere of reform of the League of Nations has been made by the International Consultative Group (for Peace and Disarmament) of Geneva.

"Since rumours are current that the Committee of Twenty-eight either will not meet or will be adjourned for an indefinite period, it is necessary for public opinion to be on the alert if this opportunity is not to be lost," says a statement circulated to constituents.

"A large number of Governments stressed the necessity for transferring the emphasis from repressive to preventive action. This could be done by making it possible for the League to intervene in the early stages of a dispute. Article 11 affords the opportunity.

"But the interpretation given to this paragraph is that the Council must be unanimous in deciding upon

AN ILLEGAL BODY?

If war broke out, the Peace Pledge Union—a body of more than 150,000 people pledged to complete pacifism—would, I suppose, be declared at once an illegal body. . . . This question may before long be brought suddenly within the range of practical and highly controversial politics—A. J. Cummings, in Tuesday's "News Chronicle".

(continued from col. 3)

action to be taken, thus giving to either one of the parties to the dispute a veto upon such action.

"Whatever bold and courageous initiative might be urged to safeguard the peace of nations under Article 11, we should probably find the way blocked by the unanimity rule. Is it not time that at least this obstacle to peace should be cleared out of the way?

"The end might well be gained if all the national sections of the international organizations working for peace would urge their Governments to insist that the committee at its coming meeting (due on Monday) shall take a decision to recommend the modification of the unanimity rule in its application to Article 11."

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH TOURS AND TRAMPS

Holidays abroad in the company of young and friendly people. Comfort combined with economy and the opportunity of discussions with the youth of all countries.

SPECIAL WINTER SPORTS HOLIDAY IN BAVARIA

Cost £9/15/0 for nine days includes all necessary expenditure (Skis and instruction).

Write for programme to: Youth House, 250, Camden Road, N.W.1

Drama

PEACE WORK FOR THE THEATRES

Practical Suggestions

By JOHN ATHEY

MEMBERS of the theatrical, film, and musical professions met in the Vaudeville Theatre to celebrate the Armistice and to consider ways in which these professions could help in the cause of peace. The chairman for the meeting was Mr. Godfrey Tearle.

Mr. Alan Bush explained the objects of the International Peace Campaign and told how the theatre could help.

Among the suggestions were the presentation of a peace play and the holding of a peace week, once a year, in every part of the country, during which the programmes of theatres and cinemas should bear on the question of peace.

Another suggestion was the production of pageants on the actual battlefields of Europe and elsewhere.

Already, it is understood, there is a possibility of a peace play being produced in London, and already financial support has been given to it.

HISTORICAL PLAY

Miss Nancy Price, who has done so much for the cause of peace and other forward movements, deserves support from all peace workers in her efforts at the Little Theatre.

Following the *Insect Play* she is presenting *The King and Mistress Shore*. Although this play is not peace propaganda, it is of interest as being based on historical facts.

Esmond Knight, as Richard III, deformed in mind as well as in body, Joan Maude as Jane Shore, and Gyles Isham as King Edward IV, give us some of the finest portrayals of these characters and are supported by a very capable cast.

The casting and production is a credit to Miss Nancy Price from whom we can depend on a good show.

An order to build four destroyers for the Greek Navy, at a cost of approximately a million and a half pounds, has been obtained by a Glasgow firm. To Germany, however, has gone the order for guns for these ships, mainly to recover Greek frozen credits in that country.

A SEARCH FOR A GAS MASK

What It Revealed

MY Search for a Gas Mask is the title of a leaflet which has just been published by the Friends Peace Committee and consists of a reprint of an article which appeared in "The British Weekly" some time ago.

The writer of the article tells how, having come to the conclusion that he ought to obtain gas masks for himself and his household, he went to his local authority, the Home Office, the Air Raid Precautions Department, and finally to the actual makers.

"They were business people," he says, and after he had asked to see the types of mask available, the following dialogue took place:—

"Here is one," they said, "costing 15s."

"For how long is this efficient?" he asked.

"Quarter of an hour, about, before the gas gets through."

"That," he said, "is rather short. Have you nothing better?"

"Oh, yes! Here is one costing £2. 9s. 6d. That will give you three to four hours."

He took the designs.

"But look here," he said. "What about the public? What type are they to get?"

"Well," was the reply, "the type is not yet exactly settled; but you can take it that when it is, it will not be as good as either of these."

The leaflet is obtainable (price 1s. per 100) from Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

Broadcasting

AN ALTERNATIVE SERVICE

The suggestion that the B.B.C. might provide an alternative, on Armistice night, to the British Legion Albert Hall service, is made in a letter to PEACE NEWS from Mr. W. Stanley Seamark, a Northampton reader.

The alternative suggested by this reader is the broadcasting of a service such as that at the Central Hall.

"May I suggest also," he concludes, "that the possibilities of broadcasting one of the January meetings be explored?"

Films

SOMETHING FOR THE CHILDREN

Chances Being Lost

By ERIC W. SYKES

MY oft-repeated statement that the cinema is the unrivalled power for influencing adults and children is backed up by a speaker at a British Film Institute meeting recently.

Every year, it was stated, 31,200,000 visits are paid by children to English cinemas.

That fact is surely sufficient to bring home to any producer of vision the enormous potential market that exists for specially made children's films. Yet in all my film-going I can only remember two or three such.

Without dispute, the message which we should bring home in those films would be that of international fellowship and, consequently, peace. The children of today are tomorrow's citizens.

We have seen many films portraying white men as the masters of coloured; they breed a sense of superiority which is very undesirable.

We want more films where colour is forgotten and men and women work side by side for a common cause, regardless of race. The "Brotherhood of Man" is a subject offering endless possibilities.

GOOD THINGS TO COME

There are several productions now awaiting their premieres, or actually in course of making, which promise to be well above average film standard, especially as regards story material, and educational value, for children. The reason is that at the moment there is a tremendous boom in costume pieces, and twelve of the major winter films will be costume films.

They are:—(BRITISH.) *I, Claudius*, (not yet made.) Greek epic with Charles Laughton in another Nero-ish role; *Under the Red Robe*, (not yet made,) with Conrad Veidt and Raymond Massey—a French Revolution period film; *Fire over England*, Leslie Banks's and Vivien Leigh's Queen Elizabeth picture, recently finished; *Vicar of Bray*, with Stanley ("Albert's") Holloway in the title role, going into production at Hammersmith; and *Rembrandt*, about which you already know. At least three of the above will have definite educational value for children.

(AMERICAN) *Lloyd's of London*, referred to in this column before—a story of the insurance institution, with Freddie Bartholemew; *Parnell*, interesting in view of current stage success with Margaret Rawlings and Wyndham Goldie—counterparts in M-G-M's film version, Joan Crawford and Clark Gable (!); *Ramona*, technicolour revival of old favourite; *Camille*, Garbo-Taylor long awaited story; *Kim*, Rudyard Kipling's Secret Service film—Freddie Bartholemew again; *Private Enemy*, American history film, with Victor McLaglen; *Romeo and Juliet* about which comment is superfluous; and *Maid of Sa'em*, Claudette Colbert's newest vehicle.

Again, five of the American costume pictures are educational and ought to be eminently suitable for children.

The trouble is that, with all these



Scenes from three of the twelve films touched upon: (top right) Loretta Young in "Ramona"; (bottom left) Freddie Bartholemew in "Lloyd's of London"; and Leslie Banks and Vivien Leigh in "Fire over England".

Do You Know?—

WHAT THE NATIONS POSSESS

JUST over 56 percent of the area of Europe is in possession of the following eight nations:—Belgium, British Empire, France, Holland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, and the U.S.S.R. It is interesting to observe how much of the rest of the world these nations have also "acquired".

Between them, these nations have possession of

57 percent of Asia;
96 percent of Africa;
27 percent of North, Central, and South America and West Indies; and
96 percent of Oceania.

The percentage of the total area of the earth's (land) surface possessed by each of these nations is:—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Belgium | 1.85 percent; |
| British Empire | 27.51 percent; |
| France | 8.08 percent; |
| Holland | 1.57 percent; |
| Italy | 2.41 percent; |
| Portugal | 1.68 percent; |
| Spain | .55 percent and |
| U.S.S.R. | 16.32 percent, |
| giving a total of 60 percent. | |

What is the pacifist attitude to events in Spain today?

READ

"SPAIN, A CHALLENGE TO PACIFISM"

(Price 2d.)

By

H. RUNHAM BROWN.

Obtainable from:

The War Resisters' International,
11 Abbey Road, Enfield, Middlesex
or
The Peace Pledge Union,
96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

(continued from col. 3)

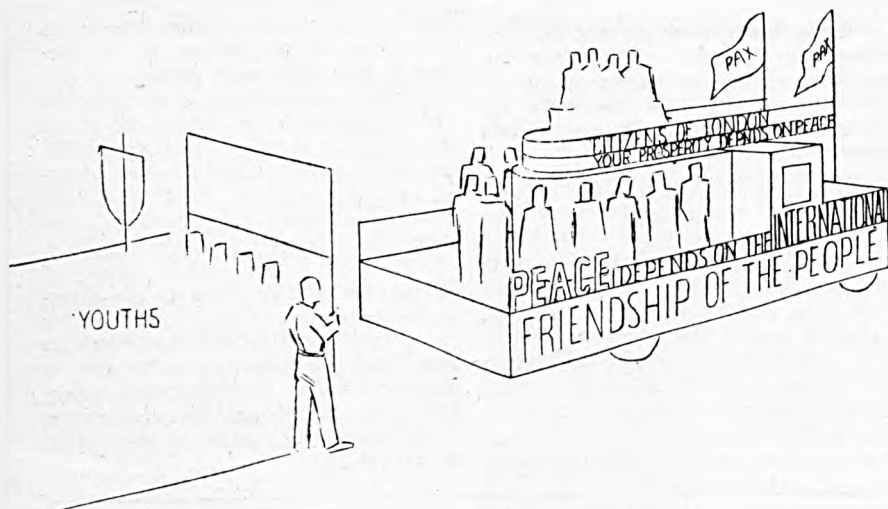
good things up our sleeves, we may get tired of costume; but of course it will be some months into 1937 before the last of these twelve films is released, or even shown at its premiere.

BREVITIES

SHIRLEY'S TWO LATEST:—Shirley Temple now busy with *Stowaway*, with monkey-faced dog; *Dimples* awaiting London premiere; no signs of a Temple fade-out yet!

QUINS AGAIN:—Quins busy shooting *Hearts in Reunion*—first Quin film was not such a success as anticipated.

SUGGESTION FOR A TABLEAU



READERS of PEACE NEWS will remember that the London Federation of Peace Councils recently submitted proposals, which were rejected, for a peace tableau in the Lord Mayor's Show. The above drawing shows what was suggested.

On the right is a lorry, with figures on the top platform representing London trades. Below, there would have appeared figures of several countries.

Following the lorry would have been young people with banners of peace organizations.

A tableau on these lines would make an attractive addition to processions in other parts of the country.

I NOTE with interest the account of the November 1st experience of your report from Buddhists.

It is gratifying to see the interests of false imprisonment not taken up by the pacifist movement. The international to be essential of our sacred world.

Both these and Christ, fundamental not by hate, ceases only.

Buddhism life. It known to all separateness caste, national individuality teaching.

It were Christian because of divine patriots exclusively.

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OUR READERS WRITE ABOUT . . .

Many letters have again had to be held over. Correspondents are requested to be brief.

BUDDHISM

I NOTE with regret the report in your November 14 issue that Christianity is experiencing opposition in Japan, on account of its international character, from Buddhists, whose religion, so your report states, is national in character.

It is gravely important, in the interests of world peace, that such a false impression of Buddhism should not take root in the minds of Christian pacifists, for the closest cooperation between these two greatest of international religions will be found to be essential in the reconstruction of our sadly unbuddhistic, unchristian world.

Both these great teachers, Buddha and Christ, taught non-violence as a fundamental doctrine. "Hatred ceases not by hatred at any time; hatred ceases only by love," said the Buddha.

Buddhism is based on the unity of all life. It knows only one heresy common to all its sects: the heresy of separateness. Divisive ideas, such as caste, nationality, or even an abiding individuality, are illusion in Buddhist teaching.

It were as just to state that Christianity is national in character, because of the extravagant claims of divine ministration which super-patriots have made so frequently, exclusively for their own nation.

A BUDDHIST PEACE PLEDGE SIGNATORY.

PLEA FOR WORLD STATE

A Five-fold Necessity

From Our Own Correspondent

After condemning the national State in no mild terms as an organization for the waging of wars, Dr. Har Dayal, of the Modern Culture Institute, declared in a lecture at the Caxton Hall on Friday of last week that the world State was a five-fold necessity.

It was an **historical** necessity, as the fulfilment of mankind's development in state organization; an **economic** necessity, as the only possible means of satisfying our material wants; a **political** necessity, as the way to government without war; an **intellectual** necessity if we were to prevent the prostitution of science by distortion to meet national needs; and a **moral** necessity for the cultivation of truth and other ethical qualities.

The building of such a world State would be the fulfilment of the ideal of the philosophers and idealists of all time, and it was up to us to begin the great work by producing men and women capable of world citizenship, not bloodthirsty, cut-throat murderers such as the national State had to produce.

PACIFIST CLERGY

From Our Own Correspondent

"My attitude to war" was the title of brief addresses given by four local Free Church Ministers at a peace rally held in the Gaiety Cinema, Knowle, Bristol, recently. **Three of the speakers stated that they were "100 per cent" pacifists.**

It was significant that the only occasion on which the audience applauded was at the conclusion of a statement, by the Rev. W. J. Lush, of complete and utter renunciation of war.

SPAIN AND FASCISM

WAR resisters, of whom I am one, hold that military sanctions are always wrong. Democrats who are not war resisters feel that something ought to be done immediately to save the Spanish people, and also the brave Germans in the concentration camps.

Might not much be done to unite the strands in pacifist and democratic movements by a bold advocacy of economic sanctions?

If a shopman ill treats his employee it is one thing to threaten him with a pistol, and quite another to refuse to deal with him till he mends his ways.

There is nothing in this attitude inconsistent with the "non-violence" of Gandhi. He renounces mass violence, but stresses the need for mass non-cooperation—as yet untried in Europe on a large and determined scale.

I therefore suggest the following resolution as one which might be moved in the House and pressed in the pacifist and democratic movements:—

"We call on the Governments of this country, France, U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and the Scandinavian countries, to inform the fascist Governments of Germany, Italy, Portugal, and (rebel) Spain that there will be no trade of any sort between the democratic and the fascist powers till the latter cease their attacks on the Spanish people, and on their own democrats, pacifists, and internationalists."

(Rev.) BASIL VINEY.

19 Telford Road,
London, N.11.

SOCIAL CREDIT

It is probable that many of your readers, like myself, believe that many wars, if not all, are economic ones. I am a member of the F.O.R., P.P.U., and a regular reader of PEACE NEWS. Could you please tell me if any of these bodies are interested in Social Credit?

I am not necessarily suggesting that we should embrace the Social Credit theories, but it seems to me that any movement to lessen poverty would be a constructive move on our part.

OLIVER C. WARD.

71 Grange Road,
South Norwood, S.E.25.

N.B.—Although many members of the organizations mentioned are interested in Social Credit, it is not officially supported (or otherwise) by those bodies.—Ed. PEACE NEWS.

See special article
on page 4

MOTORISTS

There must be many thousands of peace pledge signatories who are motorists. **I would like to suggest that a suitable car badge or label for sticking on to the windscreen be designed, which motorists could prominently display on their cars.**

Just imagine the publicity to the movement with 10,000 cars (which I consider a moderate estimate) continually displaying to the public the peace pledge. The idea would also provide another source of revenue for the Union.

I shall be glad to know the views of other motorists.

H. WALKER FULLER.

"Mountjoy", Pondfield Road,
Hayes, Kent.

THE "CHALLENGE"

WE "pacifists are full to overflowing with brotherly feelings and tolerance toward other nations." That statement implies nothing else than that we are well-meaning asses with no true conception of human nature.

We are also supposed to be gambling on the chance that by our non-resistance, we may persuade other nationals to do likewise. **Both these assumptions are utterly wrong.**

In the first place, we recognize very clearly the character of the Nazi and fascist régimes. Secondly, our attitude is not one of gambling but of challenging. Even if we were convinced that other nationals would take advantage of our non-resistance, we should prefer even that to the alternative of murdering them.

To assume, however, that other nationals would take advantage of our defencelessness is to underestimate the finer side of human nature and to make out that they are purely devils incarnate, which is nonsense.

Although we cannot love Mussolini and his kind, we do not allow their crude ideas to produce similar ideas in

More replies to the
"Challenge" NEXT WEEK

ourselves, and so provide an opposition of the kind on which dictators thrive. **Peace will wear them out: on war they would get fat!**

Lastly, our challenger maintains that our hope lies in the coming of Christ. Isn't this statement far more nebulous than our non-resistance is alleged to be? The coming of Christ (which means his kingdom of love and justice if it means anything) can come only through the fidelity of men to his message of peace and love—through suffering and sacrifice, never through the murder which is modern warfare.

H. I. HUWS.

Glasfryn,
Dolwyddelan, North Wales.

I would agree that the final solution to the world's problems awaits the coming of Christ. But that does not justify the Christian in accepting the lower ground of worldly wisdom in this question.

Again, I must disagree with your correspondent's view of the Sermon on the Mount. Its principles are universal and immortal. We want a true conception of Christ. He was a light to lighten the gentiles as well as the glory of his people, Israel. Though born a Jew, no one was more un Jewish. Beyond being a Jew, he was fundamentally the son of God.

The Christian pacifist, as the disciple of his master, imbibes this universal spirit and outlook. He cannot subscribe to any brand of nationalism or imperialism.

F. H. OAKLEY.

79 Leslie Road,
Leytonstone, E.11.

In answer to the letter published in PEACE NEWS recently, I think it is a question as to whether we have lost our faith in God as the creator of all mankind.

By our selfishness and inhuman methods we are gradually putting out the divine spark which is in all men, and as a result we have such men as Hitler and Mussolini and Stalin.

S. HUGHES.

87 Avondale Square,
London, S.E.1.

PACIFISM, you say, is a great gamble, and we have no right to take the risks. Risks there undoubtedly will be, but surely the gambles involved in the militarist programme are greater, and more terrible!

Secondly, you say that your intelligence tells you that all indications point to the fact that the return gesture will not be favourable. On the contrary, I think that an intelligent study of the mind of man leads one to understand that the return gesture will be similar.

Armaments occur through fear and through hatred, and these emotions spread across the frontiers. Would not the sentiments of love, goodness, and trust also be infectious? While there are arms there can never be trust.

Invasion and imposition need not occur. If a world conference were called, the Powers who truly needed land could put forward their case and territorial readjustments could be made. Even treaties imposed by force are kept for a certain time, so why should not treaties drawn up with goodwill and sanity be kept for ever?

You believe that Britain is a happier land than it would have been had we permitted Germany to overrun France and Belgium in 1914-18. I think that Britain defended her own interests and colonies in the Great War, and I think that Britain could have defended France and Belgium by pacifist means. There are many people in Britain who still suffer as a result of that war—economically, physically, and mentally—and the suffering has been passed on to their children.

You state that our forces are **defensive**. Mr. Baldwin says, "The only defence is offence . . ."

I do not agree that "more and more nations are looking to a sane and well-defended Britain to act as an international policeman." Every country wants to be strong for the sake of peace.

KATHLEEN BARTLETT.

28 Cranhurst Road,
London, N.W.2.

No true pacifist can agree with your contributor that we must depend on military might until Jesus Christ comes to save a war torn world. Such a world is not what pacifists want Jesus to come to, and many believe that his coming is delayed on this account.

Certainly Jesus offers a spiritual kingdom, and humanity is to be spiritualized, not by being turned into spirit beings, but by being raised by and through its highest attributes to become veritable "sons of God".

We must not forget Jesus himself would be looked on by us as a foreigner and even worse, a native.

JOHN PURSAILL.

The Dolmens,
Duston, Northampton.

SALES RECORD CORNER!

In reply to the secretaries of the Hampstead Fellowship, the Stoke-on-Trent Group recently sold ninety-seven copies of PEACE NEWS in one evening, outside an Armistice Week mass meeting at which the Archbishop of York was the speaker.

E. KERSHAW.

Göttingen, Liverpool Road,
Newcastle, Staffs.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

December

6. 6.30 p.m. Free Church, Goddard Road, **Elmers End**; Dr. Alfred Salter on "The only way to peace".
8 p.m. Large Cooperative Hall, Railway Street, **York**; meeting to be addressed by Canon S. D. Morris; P.P.U.
7. 7.30 p.m. Trinity Schoolroom, **Hucknall**; meeting of Hucknall Council of Action.
8 p.m. Congregational Church Hall, Langley Road, **Elmers End**; meeting to be addressed by John Barclay; P.P.U.
8 p.m. Chads Hall, Mellor Road, **Cheadle Hulme**; meeting "to settle final details of the programme for the forward movement" of the P.P.U., Cheadle Hulme Team.

A DATE TO BOOK NOW

"**ARE the Peace Pledge Movement and Canon Sheppard sure that they are right in selecting a political procedure which may only serve to stimulate one state of emotion as against another?**"

Lord Allen of Hurtwood asked this question in a letter published in the "Manchester Guardian" recently.

As a sequel, a debate has been arranged between Lord Allen and Mr. Gerald Heard, and will take place in Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, on Friday, December 18. Mr. A. Barratt Brown will be in the chair at the debate, which is being held under the auspices of the Peace Committee of London Friends.

8 p.m. Buntings Cafe, **Hastings**; John Fremlin on "Air Raid Precautions"; Hastings Peace Council.

8. 1.20-2 p.m. Friends House, Euston Road, **London, N.W.1**; Professor C. E. M. Joad on "A collective security that is no longer collective or secure"; Friends Service Council.
6.30 p.m. Albert Hall Institute, **Nottingham**; demonstration to be addressed by Lady Snowden; Council of Action.
7.30 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Dunning Road, **Middlesbrough**; general discussion meeting of local members; P.P.U.
7.30 p.m. Bethesda Methodist Church, King Street, **Thorne**; Dr. Karel Hujer on "The problem of Central Europe"; Thorne Free Church Council.

December

9. 1.30 p.m. 36 Ludgate Hill, **London, E.C.4**; reopening of Peace Pledge Book Shop by Lord Ponsonby, with Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard in the chair.
8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, **Oldham**; meeting to be addressed by Alderman Grindle; P.P.U.
8 p.m. Methodist Church, **Goodmayes**; John Barclay at meeting of P.P.U., Ilford and District Team.
10. 11 a.m. Morris Hall, Belmont, **Shrewsbury**; meeting for clergy and ministers to be addressed by Canon S. D. Morris on "The Christian attitude to war".
1.30 p.m. 36 Ludgate Hill, **London, E.C.4**; Bertrand Russell at lunch-time meeting in Peace Pledge bookshop.
7.30 p.m. Peniel Chapel, High Street, **Rhos**, near Wrexham; meeting to be addressed by Canon Stuart Morris; Youth Peace Crusade of Rhos and District.
8 p.m. Youth Hostel, High Road, **Buckhurst Hill**; John Barclay at meeting of P.P.U.
8 p.m. 16 Russell Square, **London, W.C.1**; Speakers' group meeting to be addressed by Captain Philip Mumford on "Why I support the Peace Pledge Union"; L.N.U., London Regional Federation.
11. 1.30 p.m. 36 Ludgate Hill, **London, E.C.4**; Gerald Heard at lunch-time meeting in Peace Pledge Bookshop.
8.15 p.m. Hazelwood Lane School, **Palmer's Green**; public meeting to be addressed by Rev. B. C. Hopson and Rev. W. Matthews; P.P.U.
12. 2.30-9.30 p.m. Beaver Hall, Garsick Hill, Cannon Street, **London, E.C.4**; conference to discuss Government's rearmament policy, and to organize campaign against rearmament; London Federation of Peace Councils.
3.30 p.m. commencing at Friends' Meeting House, Regent Place, **Rugby**; "United peace walk" with posters and banners; P.P.U.
7.30 p.m. Lawrence Sheriff School Hall, **Rugby**; meeting to be addressed by Canon Stuart D. Morris; P.P.U.
13. 4.30 p.m. Ethical Hall, Queen's Road, **London, W.2**; Mr. Alec Wilson on "Economic Cooperation"; L.N.U., Paddington branch.
6.30 p.m. 18 Colquitt Street, **Liverpool**; a Buddhist peace pledge signatory on "The Buddha's teaching of non-violence and its practical application"; Liverpool Buddhist Mission.
8.30 p.m. (organ recital at 8 p.m.) St. Paul's Church, Rectory Grove, **Clapham**; "peace service" conducted by Rev. L. Llewellyn assisted by Rev. A. Halfpenny; preacher, Canon Stuart Morris.

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CHURCHES AND PEACE

Minister Says "Evil Will" Possesses Men

From Our Own Correspondent

"THE Churches and the way to peace" was the subject of an interesting conference promoted by the Liverpool District Missionary Association recently, in which Methodist, Baptist, and Unitarian clergy took part. The desire for security was described by Dr. F. B. Julian, as a symptom of neurosis.

The Rev. F. Heming Vaughan summarized the situation as a struggle between the "have" and "have not" nations, and suggested an attempt at cooperative sharing as a solution (while Mr. Percy Hockaday pointed out that there would be no need to divide up the British Empire if only the obnoxious Ottawa Treaty were abolished).

Instead of dying for peace, said the Rev. H. Fisher Short, people should live for it, by living the peace life.

The Rev. Laurence Redfern believed in the power of the evil will, which at times possessed men and nations; the only method of restraint was fighting. This was denied, however, by the Rev. Sidney Spencer, who said the institution of war was un-Christian.

PIONEERING IN NEW FOREST

From Our Own Correspondent

Mr. P. Gray of Dibden Purlieu, near Southampton, arranged a series of thirteen meetings in nine days for Frank Hancock of the Peace Pledge Union. Notwithstanding fog, every meeting was reached. Some were remote villages of the New Forest, others in Southampton.

In some places it was pioneer work, the first time a pacifist meeting had ever been held. Yet in no place did less than twenty people gather. In only one place were there deeply rooted differences.

In all others the questions raised were personal difficulties, but chiefly there was impatience to know how to get working effectively for pacifism.

PACIFISM AND DEFENCE

An article entitled "Pacifism and Defence" in which the question of how a pacifist proposes to defend others than himself is dealt with, is among the contents of the December number of "Reconciliation", the monthly organ of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (3d., from 17 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.1.) "Reconciliation" also includes in this issue reports of the addresses given by Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard, Miss Rose Macaulay, Mr. Eric Gill, and Mr. George Lansbury, at the "Christ and Peace" meetings held in London on Armistice night.

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LECTURE

MODERN CULTURE INSTITUTE. Dr. Har Dayal, M.A., Ph. D., will speak on Friday, December 11, at 8 p.m. at the Caxton Hall. Subject: "Develop your personality—HOW?" admission free.

Read Dr. Dayal's book **Hints for Self-Culture** (Watts.)—"It is a book written by a cosmopolitan spirit of unusual erudition." (The New Humanist.)

LITERATURE

THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION is starting a Library at Headquarters. Will anyone who has any pamphlets or books they do not require, kindly send them to 96 Regent Street, London, W.1.

READ "YOUTH CAN STOP WAR" by Arthur H. Bird. Foreword by Dr. Donald Soper. 1s. 2d. post free.—Lime Tree Grove, Thorne, Doncaster.

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MEDICAL

WILL ANY MEDICAL STUDENT who is a member of the Peace Pledge Union kindly communicate with the office at 96 Regent Street, London, W.1, marking the envelope "Medical".

POSTERS

PEACE POSTERS for the times. Samples on application to the Secretary, Northern Friends' Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

WHERE TO STAY

WHO SAYS that pacifists and vegetarians are killjoys? Come to Concord House for Christmas and prove the contrary. Good food, good cooking, good company. Special holiday terms for board residence. Non-residents welcome to meals. Mrs. F. E. Morgan, 23 Pembroke Villas, London, W.11.

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